

DAILY VEDETTE.

OL. 1.]

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1864.

[NO. 15.

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—BY—
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—
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Mr. L. W. A. COLE is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY VEDETTE.]

The New Conscription Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17th.

The conscription bill now before the Senate will pass that body to-morrow and sent to the House for concurrence. The only persons specially exempted, are the Vice President, Judges of U. S. Courts, heads of Executive departments, Governors of States, and by implication persons physically and mentally unfit for service. Two classes are merged into one, which mode includes persons between twenty and forty years. Credits are to be given to cities, towns and wards so as to equalize as far as possible the draft throughout the district. The commutation is increased to four hundred dollars. Those who pay to be exempted from the present draft. Will be liable to be called upon at the next. The drafted may, if they prefer, be transferred to the navy. The bill is not yet perfected by the Senate, but will probably pass that body with the above prominent features.

Times special says: The House Committee on Territories will soon report bills of Colorado and Nebraska. The new constitution of Nevada has been received, and will be adopted by Congress. The Committee is also perfecting a bill for the erection of the new Territory of Montana, composed of portions of Idaho and Utah.

The Vanderbilt at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17th.

The steamship Vanderbilt arrived at the navy-yard this morning. She returned for repairs to boilers, which are in bad condition. After leaving St. Thomas and when off Nassau, she chased a blockade runner, but was obliged to give up the chase on account of her boilers. Subsequently she picked up fifty bales of cotton, thrown overboard by the chased steamer.

Homesteads for Soldiers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18th.

Washington specials say that Senator Wilson will introduce an amendment to the bill to promote enlistments, providing

that all confiscated lands shall be distributed as homesteads, to loyal soldiers, white and black. This bill gives full pay of white soldiers to colored troops, during the whole time they have been in service.

Gen. Butler has, during the short time he has been commander of the Department of Va. and N. C., enlisted between three and four thousand colored soldiers. He took the responsibility of offering a bounty of ten dollars, which had a marked effect in stimulating enlistments. The War Department has since ratified his action.

Guerrillas.

CAIRO, Jan. 18th.

Last Monday evening, about a dozen armed ruffians made a descent on the town of Hickman, and as there was no military force at that place, had things pretty much their own way. Several stores were robbed of dry goods, clothing, etc.

A detachment of the 58th Illinois, sent on a reconnaissance Wednesday, were attacked by a band of guerrillas, near Mayfield. After a short conflict, in which six rebels were killed, the Federals overpowered them. A larger force from the same regiment, is now in pursuit of the rebels. It is reported that the guerrillas are again resorting to blood hounds to capture citizens for conscripts.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 14th, contains particulars of a skirmish on the 26th ult., between a portion of Forrest's force and the 7th Ill. cavalry, in which our loss was two killed, eight wounded and twenty-eight captured. The rebel loss was twelve killed and twelve captured. Our forces were at one time completely surrounded but cut their way through, some in one direction, some in another. So close was the conflict that clubbed carbines were frequently used. Richardson is believed to be still in West Tennessee conscripting.

Fire.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. 17.

The officers' Quarters were destroyed by fire this morning. Two officers of the 13th cavalry were burned to death; two others badly burned. A large quantity of Quarter-master stores were destroyed.

Stuart not at Leesburg.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15th.

Dispatches from Gen. Kelly state, that Maj. Cole, of the Maryland cavalry, returned to Head-Quarters, from a scout to Leesburg, and says the report that Stuart is there with a large cavalry force is entirely unfounded. Not an armed rebel was seen or heard of within forty miles of Leesburg.

Rebels Defeated---Other Matters.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18th.

The Tribune's Army of the Potomac dispatch, says: Two hundred rebel cavalry attacked the 1st Rhode Island pickets, at Three Mile Station, on Thursday evening, and after a fight of half an hour the rebels retreated. Twelve of their wounded were found Friday morning at a house half a mile from the scene of action. Three were found dead on the field. One of our men was mortally wounded; one slightly; one captured.

The Raleigh Progress, of a recent date, has an editorial that "peace can only prevent starvation. The masses of the honest-hearted working-people want and will have peace."

The losses by the fire Saturday night will reach seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, half a million of which

is on the property of Auferdt and Hessenburg; two hundred thousand on Fairchild and Fanshaw, fully insured.

The Herald's army Potomac dispatch says: Col. Lowell's cavalry brigade has returned to Fairfax, from a reconnaissance to Snickerville, Berryville and Leesburg. No traces found of Stuart's cavalry. Rumors are afloat of a re-organization and consolidation of the army into three separate corps. It is also rumored that an independent corps of fifty thousand men is to be given one of the best fighting Generals, who will be authorized to take Richmond, in his own way. Six rebel deserters came into our lines Saturday, and represent that starvation threatens the rebel army. These deserters had had no coffee for months, and meat not over twice a week. Nine men of their regiment had been shot for trying to desert. Gen. Kilpatrick has gone to Washington. Rumor assigns him a new and independent command.

The Herald's Washington special says:

Thirty millions of new five per cent. interest bearing notes will be issued to-day. The Committee of Ways and Means have resolved a tax on manufactured tobacco of 30 cents a pound; snuff, eighty cents; fine-cut, in bulk exceeding half a pound, thirty cents; fine-cut in foil, three cents; package, ditto, two ounces, five cents; ditto, three ounces, seven cents; each additional ounce, two cents; segars, not worth over ten dollars, four dollars per thousand; not worth over fifteen dollars, five dollars; not worth over twenty dollars, six dollars; not worth over twenty-five dollars, seven dollars; thirty dollars, eight dollars; forty dollars, ten dollars; fifty dollars, fifteen dollars; sixty dollars, twenty dollars.

Orders have been issued to rifle all 24 and 32 pounder guns at Washington Arsenal, on the James' pattern.

Large Sales of Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17th.

Sales of five-twenty for the week, fourteen and a half millions.

Condition of Bragg's Army.

CAIRO, Jan. 18th.

A man who left Richmond on the 28th of Dec., arrived at Memphis lately, and furnishes the following: At Atlanta I found that Bragg's army is completely demoralized and much scattered through the country. At this point it is the intention of the rebel government to concentrate all the forces possible, to wipe out Grant's army. Those who can be spared from Charleston, Wilmington, Mobile, Montgomery and other places, will probably be sent there, including the prisoners paroled at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. On the southern railroad, at Brandon junction and Canton, he found seven thousand infantry and cavalry. At Grenada, Oxford and Panola, 8,000 cavalry, under S. D. Lee. At Okalona, 5,000 cavalry, with two regiments of Paroled Port Hudson prisoners. Gen. Ferguson's (in command there) paroled prisoners have been declared exchanged and furnished arms. In west Mississippi there are 30,000 troops. It is evidently the intention of the rebels to invade west Tennessee, during the coming spring, to attract Grant's attention from his movements. Johnson is at Dalton. Along the railroads below the Alabama line there is an enormous amount of corn in rail pens exposed to the weather.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1864.

The Mining Act.

The Committee to whom was referred the bill concerning Mining, reported back on Tuesday a substitute, which was rushed through both Houses at railroad speed, having by a suspension of the Rules been read three times in each House and finally passed without alteration, just as it came from the Committee. We are at a loss to understand this almost unanimous and somewhat remarkable course. The substitute imposes restrictions and burthens on the mining interest which, if the bill become a law, would put an effectual stop to all further development of mines in this Territory. In the House there were but three Members who voted no—Messrs. Wandell, Hunt and Patton. In the Council we believe there was no opposition. The Act has yet to pass the ordeal of the Governor's consideration, and we trust he will examine its provisions carefully before affixing his signature. In another column will be found the abstract of an interesting debate in the House on this bill.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE MINES.

We have received the following communication from an old citizen of Utah and resident here. He does not sympathize much with the spirit of isolation which seems to prevail in the Legislature. His remarks in the main are correct and should be heeded.—[Ed. Vedette.]

Salt Lake City, January 16, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—If you think the following of any interest, you can give it a place in your spicy little paper. In looking over a recent issue of the Vedette, I observed in the debate upon the Mining Act, that one of the Hon's. in offering his amendment, remarked, that the miners do nothing for the Government. I would ask that Honorable gentleman, what has made California, New Mexico, Nevada, Colorado and Idaho, what they are? Simply their vast mineral resources. And who opened up their hidden treasures to the advancement of Science, Art, Manufactures, Agriculture and Commerce? The miner had no hand in it, I suppose! Eighteen years ago, (with the exception of a few scattered Mexican rancheros,) the Indians warred in undisturbed solitude over the unsubdued wilds of California. Behold her now in the majestic strides she is making! She bids fair ere long to surpass her sister States in Art and Intelligence, and in all that lends toward happiness to human kind; and that gigantic monument of genius, the wonder of the Nineteenth Century and the world, that ere long will clasp in its iron embrace the American Continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, owes its prospective early completion mainly to the influence of California. Still this Lycurgus would have us believe, that the Government derives no benefit from the development of her mineral lands.

I once remarked to a civil officer of this Territory, that if minerals were discovered in Utah, her legislature would, by unwise and unauthorized legislation effectually lock up the mines and throw away the key. How far my remark has proved true, the evident course of the Legislature now in session, shows. The policy pursued by the general Government, in respect to mineral lands, is well understood, and those interested ought to be assured that no material change can Constitutionally be made, and so long as the rights of the United States, to public mineral lands (and the Government does not dispose of the mineral land) is respected by those working in her mines the rules and by-laws of the districts made by the miners themselves, must prevail, Territorial legislation to the contrary, notwithstanding; and the attempt of a Territorial Legislature (or that of a State either) to make a law distributing United States mineral lands, is absurd, and antagonistic to the spirit of our free Institutions. Legislatures have the same authority to restrict individuals to a certain number of acres of public ground, as they have to restrict a miner to a certain number of feet of Government mineral land. It is a well known fact (and it is sustained by decisions of the Supreme Courts, of the most prominent mining countries) that the miners themselves, determine the extent and boundaries of their districts, and also, what number of feet shall constitute a claim, and also rules and regulations as will be best suited to the working and development of their claims.

But these By-laws are more or less effected by the nature of the quartz, the locality of the ground, and the difficulties to be overcome in working such mines. And the miners also determine what amount of labor will be necessary to be done on a claim to entitle the claimant to hold it. And also what amount must be expended in labor on a claim to entitle the owner to hold it in fee simple against everybody except alone the Government of the U. S., after which, the machinery, improvements and product, are taxable by the laws of the State or Territory in which they may be situated,

the machinery and improvements, as real estate, and the product whether in bullion, or in dust, as personal property. Who would think of paying a tax upon a claim that had never been developed, or even prospected. When he pays tax upon a watch or horse, etc., he is paying a tax on something of consideration, but when he pays tax on an undeveloped claim, he may be said to be going it blind. In regard to foreigners working mines it is held to be strictly within the spirit of the Constitution, that an alien has no more right to delve for the minerals of that government to which he owes no allegiance, than he has to vote for the election of its officers without previously becoming qualified. And in all mining localities within the limits of the United States, he is required to have a license. In California and Nevada, he has to pay \$4 per month for the privilege of mining, and all mining incorporations employing foreign miners, have to pay the same tax for each alien employed.

In relation to converting streams from agricultural and manufacturing purposes, it is almost a unanimous rule that the locator must take, and can hold the claim as he finds it. If a person should locate a claim upon a stream, and there should be a mill or a garden below him, it is a well authenticated precedent that the miner can use that water, so he does not entirely convert it from its natural channel. The mining interest is entitled to the first consideration, for although agriculture and manufactures may be of vital importance to the existence of a community, in all rich mineral regions, foreign importations will always compete with home productions. Consequently all other interests are but secondary, when brought in contact with the development of mineral resources. A mining Recorder is merely a person appointed by the miners themselves, to keep a place in the district where their claims and business transactions (in the district) may have a place in a book, to secure to them the peaceable enjoyment of their claims, or in other words, to keep them from being jumped. It is merely a business office, and as he does not derive his functions through, from or under the Territorial or county organization, it cannot follow that they can prescribe rules by which he shall be governed in the premises. The District Laws show plainly his duties, and if there should be an official oath and bond required for the fulfillment of those duties, it in justice should be given to the miners, because his action cannot effect the Territorial organization.

As long as the United States maintains the just doctrine that the title to mineral land is vested in her alone, States and Territories can legitimately go no farther than to enact general laws that will give to district mining rules the validity of statutes, when brought into court, in cases arising under them; and also incorporating acts, that will secure to stock and share-holders their rights, and making each stockholder of a corporation individually and personally liable for his proportion of its debts and liabilities. All specific legislation is considered illegitimate and unconstitutional by communities engaged in mining pursuits, and this position is sustained by able authorities. And if our Legislature would preserve Utah from the sad scenes of interminable litigation, bloodshed, and citizen robbing citizen of justly acquired rights, that will otherwise blot the fair page of her future, they will take into consideration the fact that mineral in its native State is useless, but when taken out and circulated in the markets and thoroughfares of the world, it has then become the bone and sinew of advancement in the scale of civilization. This Territory, from her geographical position and vast mineral resources, is destined to take rank with the first States in the Union. Why then not launch her to her destiny by wholesome legislation, and by extending to her hardy miners every legitimate and constitutional means.

JUNUS.

UTAH LEGISLATURE.

Proceedings of Tuesday, January 19th.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Council met at 1 o'clock p. m. President in the Chair. Roll called. Quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain.

The following was received from the House: Honorable the President and Members of the Council—Gents: The enclosed bill (H. F. 22), "An Act concerning Mining Claims" has passed the House, and is now sent for your action.

JOHN TAYLOR, Speaker.

The bill was read a first time, and on motion of Councilor Harrington was read the second time by sections, and on motion of Councilor Woodruff, was read the third time by its title, and so passed.

Councilor Carrington, to whom was referred (H. F. 28.) and (C. F. 10.) returned said bills with an accompanying substitute, and recommended the passage of the substitutes, in lieu of the original bills.

On motion of Councilor Benson, the report was accepted and the Committee discharged from further consideration of the subject. The substitute was read the first time, and on motion of Councilor Harrington, was read the second time by sections, and on motion of Councilor Woodruff, was read the third time by its title, and so passed, and was sent to the House for concurrence.

The following communications were received and read:

Executive Department, U. T., G. S. L. City, }
January 16th, 1864. }

The Hon. Daniel H. Wells, President of the Council—Sir: I have this day approved and signed the following Acts, viz: "An Act to provide for the organization of Richland and Kane Counties," "An Act in relation to the Supreme Court," and "An Act assigning the Chief Justice," and have deposited the same in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

AMOS REED, Acting Gov.

The Hon. Daniel H. Wells, President of the Council—Sir: I have this day approved and signed the resolution convening the Legislative Assembly, and have deposited the same in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

AMOS REED, Acting Governor.

Councilor Woodruff presented claim of Fergusson, deceased, for services rendered to the people of the Territory, in the prosecution of Holladay, also bill of P. Lynch, in criminal cases which were read, and on motion of Councilor Rich, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to inquire into the value of the claims.

"Memorial to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in relation to the unexpended funds appropriated for the erection of Utah Penitentiary," was read.

Councilor Lyman, to whom was referred petition of Wm. W. Raymond and 61 others, asking for an appropriation of \$1,500, to aid in the construction of a bridge over the Weber river, recommended that the Committee on Appropriations be instructed to include the above named amount in the general appropriation bill, to be expended under the direction of the Territorial Road Commissioner.

On motion of Councilor Rich, the report was accepted.

The following was received from the House: Gentlemen: The House of Representatives has passed the enclosed Resolution, in relation to mining and coal in this Territory. Also (H. F. 15), "An Act for the better regulation of Estray Pounds and for other purposes." They have also concurred in (C. F. 14), "An Act changing the County Seat of San Pete County," and have amended (H. F. 15), by adding another section. Do you concur in this amendment?

JOHN TAYLOR, Speaker.

(C. F. 15), "An Act concerning Notaries Public for Washington and other Counties," was read and amended, and on motion of Councilor Smith, the Council concurred in the amendment.

(H. F. 31), "Resolution concerning Coal and Iron Mines," was read, and on motion of Councilor Carrington, the resolution was not concurred in.

(H. F. 15), "An Act for the better regulation of Estray Pounds and other purposes," was read, and on motion of Councilor Smith, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, etc.

Councilor Lyman, to whom was referred "Memorial to Post Master General," returned the same with slight alterations and recommended its adoption as amended. The Memorial was read, and on motion of Councilor Smith, the Council concurred, and the Memorial was sent to the House for their concurrence in their amendments.

The following was received from the House: Gentlemen: The House of Representatives has passed (H. F. 36), "An Act to incorporate the Seventies' Library and Reading Room Association," and has concurred in (C. F. 16), "An Act to prohibit the use of certain paper as money."

Very respectfully, JOHN TAYLOR, Speaker. "Memorial to Congress for an appropriation to complete the Utah Penitentiary," was read, and on motion of Councilor Smith was referred to the Committee on Penitentiary.

On motion of Councilor Snow, the Committee on Appropriations were instructed to incorporate the sum of \$150 in the general appropriation bill, to defray the expenses of binding books belonging to the Territorial Library.

(H. F. 36), "An Act to incorporate the Seventies' Library and Reading Room Association," was read, and on motion of Councilor Carrington, was read the second time by sections, and on motion of Councilor Carrington, was read the third time by its title, and so passed, and the House no tied accordingly.

The Minutes were read and approved. On motion of Councilor Smith, the Council adjourned to Jan. 20, at 1 p. m. Benediction by the Chaplain.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MORNING SESSION.

House met at 10 a. m. Speaker in the Chair. Roll called. Quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Richards, the rules of the House were suspended that the report of the Special Committee on the Act concerning "Mining Claims," might be received.

Mr. Pratt, Chairman of the Special Committee, to whom was referred "An Act on Mining Claims," reported back a bill (H. F. No. 22.) entitled "An Act concerning Miners and Mining Claims," was taken up on its first reading. On motion of Mr. Rockwood, the Rules of the House were suspended. The bill was taken up on its second reading. On motion of Mr. Pratt the bill passed its third reading and so passed. The title was read and approved.

WANDELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Wandell rose and said, that he was opposed to the passage of the bill in its present shape. He thought that if the Legislature acted at all in the matter, its legislation should be of a liberal character. The bill was restrictive in its general character. It was onerous in its distinctive features. He understood the duty of the Legislature to be to encourage the development of the mineral resources of the Territory. If, Sir, (said he,) this bill

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becomes a law and can be enforced, it will be equivalent to an absolute injunction on mining enterprise. The bill burdens the Territory with a new set of officers—it encumbers titles to mining claims, with inconvenient and tedious formalities, and, finally it imposes a tax which is at once unconstitutional and outrageous. We should legislate liberally on this subject, or, if not liberal, we should, at least, be just. He did not believe that the bill would become a law, or, if it did, it stultified itself, and could never be enforced.

Mr. Hunt said there would be trouble in collecting these taxes the same as there was in California. He can see that the Members of this House are bound to pass this bill, and for my part, I shall not try to oppose it. With the people of this Territory we can get along, but not with strangers coming into this Territory.

Mr. Patton said that it was like taxing a child's toys to support the parent. It has been intimated in this floor that the mines are the property of the United States, and I consider that we have no right to tax them.

Mr. Woolley said that he would like to know why the people of this Territory have not as good right to tax the mines as they have to tax my arm. It has been intimated by one of the Members that we are trying to pass an unconstitutional law.

Mr. Wall said, I believe that we are legislating in things that do not concern us. Since I have been here, I have been led to believe that a man could stick his arm down anywhere and draw up a sack full of gold. I do not believe that there are any mines here; do not believe that there has been any, neither will there be. I move that we strike the enacting clause of said bill. We have no use for such a bill.

Mr. Maughan said, that in his opinion the law is operative, that it was liberal, and he was in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. Pratt said that we have a mining population of some seventy or eighty thousand. We are now legislating for the people in this Territory, not for those who are to come here. The mining population of this Territory, our constituents, have desired such a bill. We have in this bill shown our loyalty to the General Government by taxing the mines for their support. I consider that the member on my left, (Mr. Wandell,) has insulted us, by intimating the unconstitutionality of this bill. Mining population coming in here to legislate for our good the miners now in this Territory will resent such a proceeding. We do not want little bands of miners coming in here to legislate for us. (said he, with a significant glance at Mr. Wandell,) there are any who do not like our legislation, let them go outside the Territory where they can enact that are constitutional.

On motion of Mr. Maughan, the House adjourned at 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House met at 1 p. m. Speaker in the Chair. All called and Quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Rockwood to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the manufacture of iron, presented a lengthy report which was read.

On motion of Mr. Van Cott, the report was received and the resolution accompanying read and adopted.

Mr. Johnson presented a bill for an act to encourage the production of sugar, which was read and laid on the table, to come up in its order. Accompanying the bill a sample of sugar was produced, and passed around the House to each member.

On motion of Mr. Richards, Mr. Johnson gave the following items relative to the manufacture of sugar.

The example of sugar presented, was made by O. H. Eastman, residing in front of Union square, 17th Ward. Was made from the Imphee row on Union Square, was planted rather late, and worked up before it was fully ripe, harvested and worked at once, about Oct. 20th, was clarified by the slow process, and boiled in an evaporator rapidly. The syrup, reduced to a medium density, was placed in a keg in the usual manner, when it once began to crystallize; two fifths of the bulk of the syrup formed crystals as per specimen.

On motion of Mr. Callister, the Committee on Claims and Appropriations were instructed to incorporate in the Territorial Appropriation Bill the sum of \$150, to be expended under the direction of Thomas R. King, to repair the State House in Elmore City.

Mr. Long presented a bill for "An Act Incorporating the Seventie's Library and Reading room association," which was read and laid on the table to come up in its order.

(H. F. No. 15.) "An Act for the better regulation of stray pounds and for other purposes," was taken up, amended and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, the bill was read the third time. The title was read and approved. Messages were received and read from the Council, announcing their concurrence in the passage (H. F. No. 22.) "An Act concerning Mining Claims," and their non concurrence in (H. F. No. 16.) "An Act concerning the use of paper to be used as money," but their substitution therefor (H. F. No. 16.) "An Act to prohibit the use of certain paper as money."

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the use of certain paper as money," was read the first time.

(H. F. No. 33.) "An Act concerning joint enclosures and division fences," was read the first time.

(C. F. No. 13.) "An Act authorizing a toll bridge across Thomas' Fork of Bear River," was read the first time.

(C. F. No. 14.) "An Act changing the County Seat of San Pete County," was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, the rules of the House was suspended and the bill passed to its second reading.

The bill passed its third reading, and title read and approved.

(C. F. No. 15.) "An Act concerning Notaries Public, in and for Washington County," was taken up and read the first and second time, amended and then passed third reading. The title was read, amended and approved.

(H. F. No. 36.) A bill entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Seventie's Library and Reading Room," was taken up on its second reading and passed. The bill was read the third time, and the Title read and approved.

A bill for "An Act to encourage the production of sugar," was taken up. pending the consideration of which, Mr. Rockwood moved that \$150, be incorporated in the Territorial Bill, as a premium for the production of sugar.

Mr. Wandell moved that the Committee on Claims and Appropriations be instructed to include in the Territorial Appropriation Bill, the sum of \$21299, subject to the order of the Territorial Superintendent of Common Schools. Seconded and carried.

(C. F. No. 16.) "An Act to prohibit the use of certain paper as money," was taken up on its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Preston, the bill was read the third time by its title and so passed. The Title was read and approved.

On Motion of Mr. Hunt the House adjourned on Jan. 20th, at 6 a. m.

Benediction by the Chaplain.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY VEDETTE.]

Shooting Scrape at Austin--Nevada Constitutional Election.

Austin, Jan. 19th.
At 3 o'clock this p. m., Dick Allman and George Ennis had a shooting scrape: at the corner of Cedar and Main streets. Four shots were fired. Johnson, a bystander, was shot in the breast; he ran about a hundred yards and fell dead. John Holland, Special Deputy Constable, was shot in the groin, but will recover. Ennis was shot in the right hand; Allman was uninjured. Both parties were arrested. The shooting occurred in the midst of a large crowd. The difficulty was not a political one, but an old private grudge.

Washoe City, Jan. 19th.
Election passed off very quietly. 274 votes polled. Constitution, yes, 14. Constitution, no, 260.

Fort Churchill, Jan. 19th.
For Constitution, 90; against it, 125; total, 215.
Dayton, Jan. 19th.
For Constitution, 212; against it, 75.

Virginia City, Jan. 19th.
For Constitution, 400; against it, 2647.
Ophir Works--For Constitution, 22; against, 101.
Carson--182 majority against Constitution. 508 votes cast.

Austin--About 3 to 1 against Constitution.
Ruby--67 majority for Constitution.
Storey county will give 3 to 1 against the Constitution.

Virginia City--Over 2,000 majority against the Constitution.

As explanatory of the influences which conduced to the defeat of the Constitution of Nevada, we publish below an extract from a letter of a prominent gentleman in that Territory. The letter is dated Jan 14th, and was received on the 19th inst. The writer says:

"The all engrossing topic here, is the coming election, on the adoption or rejection of our State Constitution. It will, no doubt, be lost, for the whole matter has been carried on in a manner that a majority of the people will not submit to. The Constitution in itself is a fine instrument, but unscrupulous politicians have engineered the whole thing, and by their action the people are tied hand and foot. If we carry the Constitution, we take with it a set of officers that would make even the most corrupt of California office-seekers blush. Now had the Constitution been put before the people on its own merits, it would have been carried, but as we have to take either the Constitution and the nominees of a 'put' of a convention, we prefer to take nothing, and let things remain as they are until some future time, when the people will have a chance to say who shall, or who shall not rule them. It is hard for Union men to vote against a State Government, but as the Virginia Union says, 'it is better to be ruled by President Lincoln, than by an unscrupulous clique.' I remain resp'y yours, J."

Why is a child a year old like a sugar bowl? Give it up? Because its a teething (tea-thing.)

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18th.

SENATE.—Howe introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipation; referred to select Committee on Slavery. The resolution of Wilson to expel Davis, of Ky., was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Joint resolutions of thanks to Hooker, Meade, Banks, Burnside, Howard, officers and men, and their armies, was adopted. Discussion on the enrollment bill occupied the entire session. At the close of the debate, the bill was passed without important amendments, ayes, 30; noes, 10.

HOUSE.—A resolution instructing the Committee of Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of exempting Clergymen of all denominations from the draft, was laid on the table by a large majority. A resolution of Cox, to appoint a Board of Commissioners who can, by negotiations, reach the Southern authorities with the view of immediate exchange of prisoners, and taking the matter out of hands of Gen. Butler, was laid on the table, 91 against 56. Schenck reported back from the Military Committee a resolution of the Senate for a Joint Committee on conduct of the war, with an amendment authorizing them to inquire into all contracts made with any of the Departments and set such time and places as they may think proper, during the recess of Congress. Resolution agreed to.

THEATER!!

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY!!

PERFORMANCES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

The Popular and Versatile Artists, MR. and MRS. S. M. IRWIN, are engaged.

WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, JANUARY 20th, 1864.

Second Night of the Beautiful Romantic Drama in 3 Acts,

THE GREEN BUSHES,
or Life in the Wilds of Ireland and America.

MIAMI. MRS. S. M. IRWIN
CONNER O'KENNEDY, MR. S. M. IRWIN
For full particulars of Cast, Scenery, Incidents etc., see bills.

To conclude with a new Laughable Farce just received from London,

The Trials of Tompkins.

Doors open at quarter past six; Curtain rises at seven o'clock. Box Office open every day for sale of tickets.

VEDETTE SILVER AND COPPER MINING Company.

AT A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS HELD THIS DAY, an assessment of Ten Cents per foot was levied, and made payable to the Secretary and Treasurer, on or before the 1st day of February next.

Salt Lake City. HENRY O. PRATT.
Jan. 19th, 1864. Sec. & Treas.
Jan21dwtf

FOR SALE.

AMU SIMWERTH having closed business, has for sale all the necessaries for starting a restaurant, namely, One Cooking Stove, Crockery, Tables and the other appurtenances. Can be had cheap for Cash.

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING & SHAMPOOING!

J. CASANO HAS THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING the public that he has fitted up and opened a neat and

COMMODOUS SALOON

South of the Cavalry quarters at Camp Douglas, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage. Jan20dtf

DAQUERREAN GALLERY.

D. BECKWITH, HAS THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to the public, that he is now prepared to take

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS

In the daguerrean art, at prices to suit.

Gallery opposite the Commissary Store, at Camp Douglas, U. T. Jan20dtf

WANTED.

HAY and Wood, at Camp Douglas, by WALKER BROS. Jan5-dwtf

DENTISTRY.

D. R. WM. H. GROVES, late of San Francisco, Cal., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist. Office, next door to National Hotel, Great Salt Lake City, U. T. nov27-dtt

WILLIAM MAUGER

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the public that he is prepared to perform all work entrusted to him, with neatness and dispatch. Watches repaired and warranted to keep good time. All Jewelry repaired by him he guarantees to give satisfaction.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Watch Guards, Ladies Watches, Breastpins, Finger Rings, Brooches, Gold Studs, Sleeve Buttons, etc. in fact everything to be found at a Jeweler's Store, for sale at his shop at Camp Douglas, U. T. Jan19dtf

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY VEDETTE.]

Extensive Raid.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19th.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18. The *American* has a letter, dated Point Lookout, giving an account of an extensive raid in Westmoreland, Northumberland and Richmond counties, Va., by Brig-Gen. Mason. His command consisted of three hundred infantry and a hundred and fifty cavalry, embarked from Point Lookout on the 12th. The command marched to Warsaw Court House, Richmond county, and captured and destroyed a large quantity of pork and bacon collected there by the rebel government; captured a rebel Major and several other prisoners; destroyed grain, etc. From Warsaw they proceeded to Union wharf, on the Rappahannock and communicated with gunboats; then moved down river, crossed Farnham's creek, and burned a large bridge. Some skirmishing occurred at this point with rebel cavalry. Next morning marched for Little Walt-ham and destroyed a quantity of grain and other produce after a slight skirmish with a small body of rebel cavalry; moved to Lancaster Court House, where the main command halted, and Lieut. Dickerson of the 5th cavalry was sent to Killinock, ten miles distant. From that point a detachment was sent out which burned an extensive tannery and a large amount of leather, hides, machinery, oil, etc. That night the command marched to a point on Wycomico river. On the 14th, moved up Wycomico to a point where the command was reshipped and returned to Point Lookout, after an absence of three days. Only one man was killed. Twenty-five prisoners were taken, and eighty horses and mules, and a number of cattle and sheep were captured.

Exciting News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18th.

The *Tribune's* special from Sandusky, Ohio, says: A scout just returned from Point Pelee, Canada, thirty miles from Johnson's Island, reports from two to three thousand rebels there, preparing for a dash to secure the prisoners on Johnson's Island. Gen. Terry has everything in readiness to receive them, should they venture to cross on the ice. Strict vigilance is maintained and several batteries are in position. This scout is reliable, and has sailed on the Lakes twenty years. Col. Bassett, of the 82d Penn., relieves the present commander of Johnson's Island to-day.

Sensational.

NEW YORK, 18th.

A Washington letter to the *Times* says: A co-operative movement will be made on Richmond at the opening of spring, by a column on the Peninsula, or South James river, under Hancock, aided by Sutler's (?) forces, and by a main column on a direct line from Washington. Hancock will command one of the three corps, into which the army of the Potomac is to be consolidated; Sedgewick another; and a Gen., not of the Potomac army, another. The *Tribune's* special says: The Arkansas Delegation say that in four months Arkansas will come into the Union as a free State. They recommend Col. Rogers as military Governor.

Railroad Accident.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18th.

An express train on the Penn. Central Railroad was thrown from the track, four miles east of Tyrone, into a creek 30 or 40 feet below, the passenger cars taking fire from the stoves. Twenty or thirty persons were injured, many of them re-enlisted soldiers of the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers. The conductor and baggage-master are severely injured. The passengers were rescued before the flames reached them.

RANSOHOFF & BRO.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,

Ever Brought to this Territory.

Selected With Especial View to this Market!

AT RATES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A Full Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In Fact Everything Desirable, Necessary and Useful, from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicoes, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

Give us a Call, and see our Prices.

nov27dtf

RANSOHOFF & BRO.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

BRING IN YOUR PRODUCE!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS, CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS,

and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market;

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAP, etc., etc., SUGARS

HARDWARE, CUTTLERY, CROCKERY, etc., etc., etc.,

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES.

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

nov27-dtf

A. GILBERT.

WALKER BROS.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Now offer to the public a complete

WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Of every description, and are constantly receiving

NEW GOODS.

Three mule trains to arrive from California, with a fine and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE

FOR EARLY SPRING TRADE

NOTICE.

Mining Certificates, Stock etc.—Having received Plates, Cuts, Bank note paper and other material from California, we are now prepared to execute in the finest style certificates of stock for Mining Companies incorporated either in this Territory, California, or Nevada.

ALL THE NECESSARY PRINTING for Mining Companies executed with neatness, and dispatch and on reasonable terms.

UNION HOUSE. ON Main Street, G. S. L. City, one door north of the U. S. Subistence Storehouse. Meals at all hours, and at the most reasonable rates.

OYSTER SUPPERS served up on the shortest notice, and in first rate style. djan8-tf T. R. MILLER & CO.

GOLD! GOLD!!

THE undersigned thanks his numerous friends for past patronage, and trusts by strict attention to business and good workmanship, to merit a continuation of their favor. Gold and Silver worked with every design of jewelry. W. BONES

Two doors south of the U. S. Subistence Storehouse, Main Street, Great Salt Lake City. djan8-1mp

C. CLIVE, MERCHANT TAILOR, Main Street, opposite the Town Clock, G. S. L. City

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers Military Uniforms. djan8

BODENBURG & KAHN

NEW MERCHANDISE.

Just received from the

EASTERN MARKET,

Consisting in part of the best

AMERICAN & ENGLISH PRINTS

BROWN SHEETINGS, LINSEYS, DENIMS, SATINETS, JEANS, CHECKS, FLANNELS, HICKORY TWEEDS,

And a full assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Fall and Winter

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Crockery,

And a large and General Stock of

Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Cigars, Tobacco, etc

Call and Examine our New Stock, at the old stand of

HOOPER, ELDRIDGE & CO., East Temple street.

dec11dtf

BODENBURG & KAHN

CAMP DOUGLAS

Shaving, Shampooing, and Hair-Cutting SALOON.

JOHN TAUFER has the pleasure of announcing to the residents of Camp Douglas and vicinity, that he has again opened his Shaving, Shampooing and Hair-Cutting Saloon, and is now prepared to attend to the wants of all those who will favor him with a call. dec18-dm

DENTISTRY.

THOMAS B. PEARCE, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is now prepared to attend to the wants of those who favor him with a call. Teeth cleaned, fitted and extracted, or put in from one to a full set, and satisfaction given. Patronage respectfully solicited. Office a little south of the Post Office, Main street, Great Salt Lake City.

N. B.—Mrs. L. PEARCE, Plain and Fancy Seamstress, solicits the patronage of the public. She may be found in the above place. djan8-tf

BANNACK RESTAURANT & EATING HOUSE

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms. jan8-tf J. D. BAYLER

MINING DEEDS,

Our gratifying highly favor this office, and of Agent in Great City.

SONOFF & BROS.